

In the following September (1977) I made the autumn check here on what is one of my regular sites for keeping Sussex orthoptera under observation. I was astonished to see what I first took to be a number of *C. albomarginatus* (Degeer) but quickly realized were in fact examples of the macropterous form of *C. parallelus*. I recorded fifty individuals (thirty three females) in an hour and a half before I ceased counting. There were obviously many more. In September 1978 eleven examples were seen (seven female), but in September 1979 only a single fully winged example — female, could be found after a long search. No further examples were seen in September 1980, nor in September 1981. Population sizes were substantially down in the cool summer of 1977 and have not been exceptionally high since.

The macropterous form of the meadow grasshopper appeared to fly easily. The stridulation of the macropterous males appeared to be the same as that of normal individuals. — E. C. M. HAES, 45, Grove Road, Worthing, W. Sussex, BN14 9DQ.

DASYSYRPHUS FRIULIENSIS V. D. GROOT (DIPT., SYRPHIDAE) NEW TO BRITAIN.—On 26 May 1980 I collected a male syrphid at Trimble Ings, North Yorkshire, (SE/15), which I identified as *Dasysyrphus venustus* (Meigen) using the key in Coe, R. L., 1953, *Diptera: Syrphidae, Handb. Ident. Br. Insects* 10 (1). However, the specimen exhibits several characters which are clearly different from those of typical examples of this species, including blackish third antennal segments, relatively short dark brownish hairs on the thorax, and blackish scutellar hairs. The most striking difference is the shape of the yellow lunules on tergites three and four; the rear edges of the lunules are straight but the anterior margins are strongly concave and both the outer and inner extremities almost reach the front of the tergites.

In view of these differences the specimen was submitted to Dr. M. C. D. Speight who identified it as *Dasysyrphus friuliensis* v.d. Groot, a species hitherto unrecorded in Britain.

The conifer forest at Trimble Ings is briefly described in the note recording the occurrence of *Eriozona syrphoides* (Fallén) in Yorkshire, (Crossley, R., 1980, *Entomologist's mon. Mag.* 115, (1979): 200).

I thank Dr. Speight for his kind assistance and I am obliged to Mr. K. Welsh of the Yorkshire Water Authority for permission to collect at Trimble Ings.—ROY CROSSLEY, 46 St David's Road, Otley, West Yorkshire, LS21 2AW.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF CALOPTILIA RUFIPENNELLA (HUBNER) (LEP.: GRACILLARIIDAE) IN NORTHERN ENGLAND. — Dr. M. R. Shaw raises the point of whether the East Anglian and northern British populations are linked or independent (*antea*, pp. 148-149). I had shared his view that they were independent until the 5th of August, 1981, when I found vacated cones in the Cleveland Hills (VC 62, NZ 4500). This suggests that the distribution may, after all, be more or less continuously close to the east coast. — A. M. EMMET, Labrey Cottage, Victoria Gardens, Saffron Walden, Essex, CB11 3AF. 13.ix.1981.